

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 46 of 1911.]

# REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE  
Week ending the 18th November 1911.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.A., Brahmin, age 60; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 43 years, Brah- man.	450
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 46 years; Hari Pads Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaisi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	722
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	500 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Var- tavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	...	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaisi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do.	Amnatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muham. ad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaisi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian age 53.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Coutai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 43 ...	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	...	...
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 40.	650
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhya Prodod Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin. age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 28.	600.
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
<b>HINDI.</b>					
36	"Bala Basar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	300
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	3,200



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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>HINDI—concluded.</b>					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Sarma, age 33	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
41	"Hindi-Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joshar, Khettri, age 35	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	2,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 22	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebravala, Hindu, age 40	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	2,000
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	300
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	200
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Munakarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60	1,000
<b>URDU.</b>					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40	400
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	650
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	
<b>URIA.</b>					
54	"Garjatbesini" ...	Talehar ...	Weekly	Shagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42	336
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohasa, age 36.	460
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balsore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36	958
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Outtaek ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49	600
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Outtaek ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy	
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 47.	



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*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 1911.*

Circulation.	No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
500	1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
1,000	2	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
1,350	3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
2,000	4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly		
3,000	5	"Vartavah"	Banaghat	Weekly		
200	6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
(This number fluctuates.)	7	"Rajshakti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
500	8	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
530	9	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
500	10	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Asia and Europe, writes the *Neyat* [Calcutta] of the 7th November, are

The present political situation in Asia and Europe.

passing through an intricate and critical political situation. It is now evident that the mildness and humility which the Turks showed at the beginning of the Turko-Italian war were not without purpose and merely indicative of Turkey's weakness. Nevertheless, Turkey will suffer through the war in other ways. As, for instance, Russia is taking advantage of the war to secure for her navy a free passage to the Mediterranean. England will not oppose Russia in this effort on her part, for England is in her turn trying to firmly establish her power in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. If the Russian fleet can get free access to the Mediterranean, it will act as a check on Germany and Italy. If, over and above this, England can become master of the Persian Gulf, the political value of the Baghdad Railway to Germany will be greatly reduced. In Persia also Russia and England are trying to make their footing firm to the exclusion of every other Power. It is evident from all this that Russia and England have set themselves in earnest to check the progress of Germany's political influence. Turkey has acted wisely by making friendly alliances with England and Russia, for both of these having Musalman subjects are aware of the greatness and importance of the Sultan in the Moslem world. Turkey has thus made a clever move on the political chessboard of Europe. Her friendship with England and Russia on the one hand, and the indomitable heroism of Turks and Arabs in Tripoli on the other, have placed Italy in a very difficult position.

In China if the ruling power passes into the hands of the people, the influence of the change will be felt throughout Asia. The awakening of China will awaken the other sleeping countries of the eastern continent, and no one can now say what will happen at that time. If China and Japan unite, Russia, England and America will also unite to guard their interests in the East. American politicians have already felt this. England also must be on her guard and take up arms as she sees China awaking. This is what gives the Abor Expedition a much greater importance than what attaches to a mere punitive expedition against an unruly frontier tribe. The English can no longer allow the frontier country of the Abors, Mishmis and so forth to remain outside their control. They must occupy it and extend their supremacy to the frontiers of the Chinese Empire. The basin of the Yangtsekiang will then come under their control and afford them a good passage to China. The awakening of China thus changes the colour of the political atmosphere of India. A period of great political changes is fast coming over the world.

2. In the report received from even Italian sources the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th November finds sufficient

Barbarism of Italian soldiers.

evidence to believe that Italian soldiers are murdering the old, the young, the women, and other innocent persons against the canons of civilization and that they are sustaining defeats at the hands of the Turks in Tripoli.

3. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th publishes a cartoon on the present European political situation, in which Dame Europe

A cartoon.

is represented as indignant at the sad plight to which Boy Italy is reducing Boy Turkey, but as reluctant to interpose till the fight is decided in favour of one or the other.

4. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November is surprised to see The Hague Tribunal, specially founded to

Hague Tribunal ignored.

consider and settle international quarrels and sometimes convened to decide the pettiest questions, such as that of the jurisdiction of England and France over an accused named Sarvarkar, should not be called upon to consider the high-handedness of Italy in declaring war against the unwilling Turkey, and asks, now that its existence has been ignored, whether it will ever be convened to consider international quarrels, and, if convened, whether its decisions will command any confidence in its being just.

HITAVARTA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

HITAVARTA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 13th, 1911.



The second thing which has surprised the Indians is the suppression of real facts by Italy and they ask what is the guarantee that a Power which has such a regard for truth would govern the Tripolitans justly?

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

5. Referring to the despatch of British troops to Persia in spite of the protests of the Persian Government, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th November asks, What is going to be the fate of Persia?

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

6. Referring to the situation in Persia, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes as follows:—

Persian Politics. If the Persian Government is unable to maintain peace and order in the country, England and Russia, who have large commercial interests in it, may be justified in guarding them with their own troops. But Russia ought not to be allowed to take advantage of this opportunity to extend her dominion into the land. The British Government ought to extract from the Russian Government a definite pronouncement as regards the latter's policy about Persia. Such a pronouncement will enable the British Government to chalk out a definite policy for itself also. If continuous disorder is allowed to make the Persian Government altogether imbecile, a terrible war may ensue between England and Russia on the question of supremacy over the land.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

7. The Muhammadan kingdoms have, writes the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th November, fallen upon evil days and Persia's future is overcast with gloom.

Referring to the objectionable and unworthy attitude of Russia in connection with Persian affairs, the paper blames England of acquiescence to the unrestrained action of the former Power, and thinks that the action of England in sending troops to Persia for the simple trifling reason that a Miss Ross has been robbed by some *badmash* is not commendable, for such incidents take place in every country in a time of trouble.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

NAYAK,  
Nov. 8th, 1911.

8. Nishikanta Sen Gupta of 38—1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, in a letter to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th November narrates how on the morning of the 20th Kartik last, the detective, his old acquaintance, called on him and angrily tried to dissuade him from publishing in the columns of the *Nayak* further accounts of his visits to him. The correspondent also narrates how a few hours after the above interview, when he was going to the river to bathe by tram, he chanced upon the same detective sitting beside him in the same car, and betraying a curiosity about the place where he was going to. The letter ends with an expression of surprise about the reason why he is being so pestered with such attentions.

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says that punitive police forces will be quartered in four out of the five thanas within the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district. Thanas will be built for one Inspector and 11 Sub-Inspectors of Police, the cost of construction being Rs. 350 for each thana. The monthly cost of each Sub-Inspector's thana will be Rs. 150 and for the Inspector's thana Rs. 230. Why burden the poor villagers with all this unnecessary expenditure?

ANANDA  
BASAR PATRIKA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

10. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th November writes that of recent years Government has been spending large sums of money on the police and the Criminal Investigation Department, which otherwise might have been devoted to the effecting of needful educational and sanitary reforms or reforms like the separation of the judicial and executive functions. The justification for this enhanced police outlay lies in the alleged dangerous situation in the country as regards political and other crime. But an examination of recently published figures in this connection does not certainly bear out this theory. Compared with the immense population of the country, the number of crimes and



criminals given cannot certainly be held so large as to be really menacing. And, furthermore, the activities of the Criminal Investigation Department against professional crime cannot probably be said to have been particularly successful when one considers the published figures. What are those figures? They implicated in all 1,318 men, arrested and brought before the courts 602 men, and of them 164 were convicted, 71 released and the cases of 121 were pending. And of the convicted men, 202 were prosecuted for bad livelihood.

11. Referring to the cases of police oppression reported in the Report on the Administration of the Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1910, the *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 10th November says that very few of the cases of police oppression which occur in the country are brought to the notice of the authorities, for the power of the police is so great that it is seldom that people dare complain against them.

12. Referring to the proposal to appoint circle officers for superintending the working of the village panchayet system, the *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 10th November says that the Government is perfectly right in the idea that the village panchayet system requires constant superior supervision. Information is first received by the illiterate village chaukidar, next reported by him to the ill-educated panchayet, next reported by the panchayet to the thana, which has not a very high reputation for honesty and strict regard for duty, and finally submitted by the thana to the higher authorities. No wonder that under such successive filtration the truth should often evaporate, and only a distorted account of the original fact reach the authorities. The true remedy for this is to give the people some amount of self government. But instead of doing that Government is enlarging the sphere of official rule, and hence the idea of appointing circle officers over the panchayet system. Much good will, however, be done to the country if Government grants self-government to villagers, and circle officers are appointed to co-operate with them in that connection. Under the present system the higher officials are unapproachable to common villagers. If the appointment of circle officers removes this state of things a real service will be done to villagers.

13. Referring to the alleged case of official high-handedness reported in the *Tribune* of Lahore, in which it is said that the Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundhar has unjustly expelled two respectable persons from the cantonment jurisdiction, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November says:—

In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Commander-in-Chief said that section 311 was intended to deal with dacoits, convicts and unruly persons. It is, however, under this section that the two persons referred to above have been expelled from the cantonment jurisdiction and no one knows the nature of the charge against them. If the surmise of the *Tribune* in this relation is correct, the Cantonment Magistrate has surely made an abuse of his power. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter and publish the facts about the case.

14. In the course of a long letter published in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November, Nikhileswar Ray Maulik describes how he is being persecuted by detectives. I was arrested, writes the correspondent, in connection with the Alipore bomb case on the charge of having been the proprietor of the Samati Printing Works in which the *Yugantar* used to be printed in its last days. After eleven months' solitary imprisonment in *Ajaf* I was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. This happened two years ago. I then began practising as a homeopathic physician in my native village. The police, however, engaged 22 chaukidars and two daffadars to watch my movements. Unfortunately for these men, a discrepancy occurred between their report and the report of detectives, and one of the daffadars lost his service. In the meantime the Sub-Inspector of the Sabhar thana came to me and advised me to keep away from home. But I was unable at that time to act according to this advice. The chaukidars and daffadars then began to harass my brother Yogesh Chandra for information about me. After a few days Yogesh refused to supply any more information and was reported against in the thana. The thana authorities in

PRATIHAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

PRATIHAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.



their turn complained to the Magistrate, who issued a summons against Yogesh to appear in person and explain his conduct. Yogesh appeared, but the Deputy Magistrate who heard the case did not take a very serious view of the affair and dismissed him with a warning. All this, however, compelled me to leave my native home and come to Calcutta. But here also the police began to persecute me to such an extent that all messes and boarding-houses refused to give me shelter. Consequently, I had to set up a separate establishment for myself in the lodging of a co-villager. But the loud calls of the Jamadar of the local thana began to awake the whole locality and compel me to leave my bed and appear before him every midnight. In the shop also where I was engaged in service the police began to appear every day.

After spending about ten months in this condition I returned to my native home. On this occasion the police engaged two Musalman constables from Barisal to watch me, and I was constantly harassed by them and the village chaukidar.

I then thought that it was not the intention of the Government that I should live in the society of men. I, therefore, rented 100 *bighas* of land at a distance of five or six miles from my village and settled there with my family, intending to live by agriculture. But there also the police appeared and displayed their activity with such vigour that all my three servants fled in fear. In this fashion my efforts to live by agriculture failed and I returned home after having suffered a loss of Rs. 300. But still I desired to continue the work of farming with money borrowed from *Mahajans* on a mortgage of my landed property. But for fear of the police no *Mahajan* consented to lend me money. At last I decided to return to Calcutta again. I dared not stay anywhere in the maffassal, for the power of the maffassal police being immense my presence in any house within their jurisdiction would be a source of great trouble to the person to whom it belonged. For instance, I was asked by my co-villagers to carry a sum of money to Dacca and deposit it in the Dacca Treasury on the building account of the village school. When I arrived at Dacca with the money, instead of lodging in a hostel, I went to the lodgings of my co-villager Babu Anathbandhu Maulik, the Superintendent of the Jagannath College, and spent there a few hours from morning to noon.

For this reason our village school has been deprived of the District Board's aid and Babu Anathbandhu was on the point of losing his service. My second brother Yogesh was employed in a tea-garden at Darjeeling. But he has lost his service because he is my brother and the police began to visit him frequently. My youngest brother Yogjivan has, after a long and futile effort to secure service, been obliged to open a grocer's shop in Calcutta. But the house in which the shop is situate is now-a-days frequently visited by the police. A few days ago the police entered into the house at about midnight without any warrant and inspected every room therein. The other inmates of the house are thus greatly harassed and troubled by the police, and it is impossible for a poor man like Yogjivan to rent a whole house for himself. The police also pay untimely visits to the house where I live, and two or three spies are constantly shadowing me.

Is it the intention of the Government that all men like myself who are under the surveillance of the police, should cease to make any effort to earn their livelihood, be deprived of the protection of their relatives and become homeless, so that they may be easily made "guests of the State" on the ground of their having no ostensible means of livelihood?

The editor draws the attention of the police authorities in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam to the above correspondence, and says that it is no doubt desirable to punish offenders for the sake of public peace, but the police authorities should see that acquitted accused persons are not oppressed by spies and prevented from earning their livelihood by honest means.

15. The *Vartabaks* [Ranaghat] of the 11th November writes as follows:—

Pilgrims molested by the police at Ranaghat.

As Ranaghat is the junction station of several railway lines, many a pilgrim has to alight there, at the time of religious festivals. So also, on the occasion of the last solar eclipse, a large concourse of pilgrims assembled in the place. They sought



for shelter from street to street, but to no purpose. And if some of them squatted down on some deserted tract of land and were in the act of preparing their food, the police would drive them away, as if they were no better than cattle. It was simply heart-rending to witness so many human beings running about, with crying infants in their arms, sorely oppressed, as they were with thirst and hunger. But this is a scene that presents itself to our sight on the occasion of every religious festival. Is there no remedy for this state of things? The absence of a fitting place of refuge for the pilgrims need not be a matter of much consequence. For the authorities may, at any rate, adopt measures for the protection of these helpless pilgrims from molestation and harassment by the police.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says that a gentleman from Sylhet on his way to Barisal lately had to put up at a hotel at Naraingunj. And he was asked by the hotel-keeper to fill in a form giving the names of self and his friends. In answer to a query he was told that such forms are now supplied to all hotel-wallas in Narainganj, Dacca and Mymensingh. This is indeed caution carried to excess.

*BASUMATI*,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

17. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th November writes that strict police rules will be enforced at the Delhi Durbar this time. Anybody and everybody will not be permitted to move about anywhere and everywhere, at any and every time. The police will have authority to take suspects into custody. If they chance to come across Bengali, Marathi and Punjabi youths, they will forthwith arrest them. Youths generally will find themselves in trouble. Rumours of this kind have reached us. What Government does it does for the best. Gentlemen afraid of this kind of arrest had best keep themselves away from all the crowd.

*NAYAK*,  
Nov. 12th, 1911.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th November, referring to the fact of Nirod Baran Das having lately been declared printer of the *Sulabh Samachar*, remarks that it rehabilitates his reputation with the public. It is good news no doubt.

*NAYAK*,  
Nov. 13th, 1911.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts.

19. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th and 27th October says that the establishment of a hospital on oriental system with the allotment of the Wakf Estate of Behar would be more suited to the people of Behar, who are poor and appreciate the old system of treatment. It also finds fault with the decision of the judge with regard to the appointment of two managers and one *motawalli* on such high salaries.

*ALPANCH*,  
Oct. 20th & 27th, 1911.

#### (d)—Education.

20. In a poem published in its issue of the 20th and 27th October, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] says that if the Viceroy is appointed its Chancellor the Moslem University would be simply a misnomer.

*ALPANCH*,  
Oct. 20th & 27th, 1911.

21. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 9th November thinks that the circular of the Government prohibiting its servants from taking part in the collection of funds for the Hindu or Moslem University is injurious to the Hindu University alone for the Muhammadans have by this time completed their work. The paper, therefore, hopes that the Government will not be too strict in this matter.

*SHIKSHA*,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

22. Referring to the Hindu University scheme, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says:—  
Mrs. Annie Besant as well as many other semi-Hindus and non-Hindus have joined, or are taking lively interest in, the

*BANGAVASI*,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.



scheme. One may, therefore, easily surmise what sort of Hinduism will be taught in the projected University. The Mussalmans have kept out all non-Mussalmans from their scheme as the best means of securing purity of religious teaching for their children. Do not the Hindus think that they, too, should do the same? Moreover, the caste-system forms an indispensable part of Hinduism. How will education be provided in the Hindu University, with due regard to this system? Unless education in this University is imparted by orthodox Hindus, the effect will be that the students in it will receive neither a good religious education nor a sound Western non-denominational worldly education. But both these objects of religious and temporal education can be gained if the English courses of study in the University can be made full of Hindu ideas and are taught by Hindu teachers. This, however, the organisers of the scheme cannot and will not be permitted to bring about. Why, then, dupe people with the name of Hindu University?

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 12th, 1911.

23. While denying the charge now being made by some Muhammadan leaders against the Hindus that they hate and shun the company of the Muhammadans, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November points

out the good-will existing between the two communities from very old times and which is still found among those who have not had the modern education, and says that hatred is foreign to Hindu instinct, being against the injunction of the *Shastras*, and the touch question, which looks like the result of hatred to some Muhammadans, is really based on high moral grounds and has taught the Indians toleration and sympathy for all creatures including other than human species.

The Muhammadan University, however, says the paper, will provide for the religious education of the followers of the Prophet, but it is a question whether the Hindu would be able to really do what is badly wanted in this direction, the task no doubt being a formidable one, or whether the founders of the Hindu University would run after a name only.

BULAKH SAMACHAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

24. The *Bulakh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes:—

Education of Muhammadan girls.

It is the bounden duty of all parents and guardians to send their boys and girls for education to the schools which His Imperial Majesty the

King-Emperor, that ocean of mercy, that monarch who loves his people, has established and is establishing in larger numbers every year at enormous expense in order to promote education among the girls of all communities in the Indian Empire.

NAYAN,  
Nov. 12th, 1911.

25. The *Nayan* [Calcutta] of the 13th November publishes a letter from four gentlemen, apparently teachers, complaining how on the 27th Kartik last, they took their students

A complaint. to the pathshala in Madhu Ray's Lane in Kansarpura, in the morning, to undergo the lower primary selection examination, but found that neither Sub-Inspector nor Deputy Inspector was present. These officers had left word that the teachers and boys were again to appear there after 10 A.M.

#### (c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

26. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th November is astonished to see that, in spite of the clear evidence showing the

Revaccination in Bombay.

in preventing deaths from small-pox but might cause other disease to enter the body with its poison, the Bombay Government has not abandoned its idea of enforcing revaccination.

The paper refers to some of the facts and arguments put forward in the letter of the Secretary to the Anti-Vaccination League in London addressed to the Bombay Government, and hopes that the latter will consider them.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 12th, 1911.

27. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November hopes that

Government would sanction the proposal of the Calcutta Corporation's proposals. Calcutta Corporation to standardize weights and measures and to regulate the adulteration of foodstuffs.



## (g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

28. The *Satya Senatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th November reports, under the heading noted in the margin, an incident on the Ambala railway station when a European with two companions entered the second class compartment in which Lala Munshi Ram (one of the greatest men of the Arya Samaj was travelling and gave a slap on his head while he was asleep. The offender was, however, pardoned by the Lala.

The paper throughout calls the offender and his companions as white faced demons, and concludes as follows:—

For noble men like the Lala it is but natural to forgive, but the time requires that pardon for such offences should be given by means of kicks (literally shoes) and then the wicked distinction which is developing between man and man against the law of God will soon disappear and all His subjects will live like brothers.

Everybody is afraid of the crooked;  
Rahoo does never seize the sickle new moon.

29. Referring to the case of assault on Lala Munshi Ram in a railway carriage at Umballa, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says:—

The case of Munshi Ram.

The aggressors were three Englishmen employed as military signallers. If a man like Lala Munshi Ram, the Principal of the Gurukul Academy, can be assaulted without any cause, where is the safety for ordinary Indians? Will not the Government enquire into the matter?

30. To those who in England and in India are seeking for the causes of the Indian unrest, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November would point out the case of Lala Munshi Ram, honorary Principal of the Gurukul Academy near Hardwar, who while lately travelling in a second class carriage at Umballa was rudely and without provocation slapped on the head by a European who was apparently a military signaller. If a man of the Lala's position is to be humiliated by a petty European soldier, what need is there to talk of the fate of the average Indian?

31. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November complains of the great inconvenience to passengers caused by the want of an overbridge at the Barachak station on the East Indian Railway. As there are a number of coal-pits on both sides, the station coolies and passengers have often, in the absence of an overbridge, to approach the platforms by crossing the railway fencing. Besides this, between the up and down lines at the station there is a number of short poles with fine wires between them. This is a source of great danger to those who have to cross the lines. In 1910 an employe of Messrs. Apcar and Company was run over and killed by a train as he fell down striking against these wires.

A railway complaint.

32. Dealing with the evil consequences which sometimes follow the ignorance of the officials of local vernacular, a Lucknow correspondent of the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th and 27th October says that the Government should force such Bengali and European officers to learn Urdu as are sent to rule the people of (Urdu-speaking) districts.

33. The *Kalyani* [Mugra] of the 1st November strongly protests against a new notification issued by the Director-General of the Post Office, whereby the hours have been fixed within which the public may have dealings with the post office. The highest official, says the paper, cannot even imagine what tremendous hardship this will entail on the people. It then refers to the fact that in the mufassal the number of the illiterate is very large, who have, moreover, no watches with them, and the post offices are situated at

SATYA SENATAN  
DHARMA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

ALPANCH,  
Oct. 20th and 27th,  
1911.

KALYANI,  
Nov. 1st, 1911.

## (h)—General.

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intervals of some five or six miles. Suppose some one has come to one of these offices for the purpose of sending an amount by money order, and the matter has been taken in hand by the post office; but if once the prescribed time is over, though the business still remains unfinished, the man has to go away disappointed. Next day he comes a little earlier, but the business of some one else has been taken in hand, and he has consequently to wait until perhaps the prescribed period comes to an end, in which case he must return home without having accomplished his object. This sort of thing may go on for four or five days, and it is easy to imagine how troublesome such a state of affairs must be. In the opinion of the paper one very undesirable result of this new system would be to let in bribery among the low-paid officers of the post office for carrying on work beyond the prescribed hours. Neither the public nor the officers concerned have ever been heard, says the paper, to complain against the old order of things. And it concludes the article with the expression of a hope that the old order of things will soon be restored.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

34. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th November rejoices at the appointment of Lala Hem Raj to be head of the Meteorological Department, and thanks the Viceroy for the sympathy with Indian aspirations he has shown by making this appointment.

A fresh proof of official good-will towards Indians is, continues the same paper, to be found in the selection of an Indian member of the Indian Civil Service in Madras to be Private Secretary to the new Governor of that Presidency.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November is glad that Lala Hem Raj has been appointed Imperial Meteorologist. He is the first Indian to get the post. The appointment proves the ability of Lala Hemraj as well as the generosity and impartial appreciation of merit of the Government.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

36. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th November does not look for much good to result from the Abor Expedition. Even if they do meet with defeat now, the hill people are likely after the British troops are withdrawn, to reassert their power, the inaccessibility of the country being an asset in their favour which they will not be slow to make the best use of. Then, again, many people are dubious, and rightly dubious, as to the propriety of spending money on an expedition beyond the Indian frontiers, not to punish an attack on the British Government as such, but to avenge an attack on an individual Englishman.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

37. Referring to the agitation in Parliament against the proposed abolition of some of the Imperial Inspectors-General, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November asks why those Englishmen who are now moving Heaven and earth to prevent the abolition of the posts out of sympathy with the officials who hold them, are never found to take any interest in the weal or woe of the Indians. They remain silent when Indians suffer by crores from famine and disease. Is it forbidden to them to talk of the sufferings of black men?

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

38. Referring to the proposals of the Government of India as regards the abolition of certain posts and reduction in the army with the object of curtailing the expenditure in view of the loss of revenue from opium, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th November thinks that all the posts named by the Government can be conveniently done away with, with the exception of that of the Director-General of Archaeology, and thus three lakhs and-a-half can be saved without any difficulty. Regretting that Lord Crewe could not show the courage of making reduction in the British troops in India, the paper suggests that a considerable saving can be secured by curtailing the expenditure of Government officials' exodus to the hills.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

39. Referring to the expenses incurred by the Provincial Governments in political cases, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November says that, if the reins of the Government had not in the meantime passed into the



hands of Lord Hardinge the amount of such expenditure would surely have been much larger.

40. Referring to recent interpellations and discussions in Parliament on Indian questions, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes as follows:—

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

Mr. Montagu has, in reply to a question on the Midnapore damage suit, remarked on the Government's duty to defend public servants when charged with offences in connection with their public duties. Of course, this is perfectly right so long as the Government keeps itself within reasonable bounds in this respect. Government is not justified in spending public money like water for defending a public servant. In the Midnapore suit Government has already spent a fabulous sum of money and is going to spend more on an appeal. If the appeal fails will not the accused persons in the case be disgraced more than ever? Have the authorities considered whether the chances of success of the appeal justify the spending of an enormous sum of money on it? In fact, Mr. Montagu's reply indicates that all the care and affection of the Government are monopolised by its servants and that the people of the country are nothing to it. Such partiality on the part of the Government is highly regrettable.

Mr. Montagu's statement on the Abor Expedition shows that Mr. Williamson's excursion into the Abor country was perfectly unauthorised. Why, then, is the Government of India spending the Indian people's money for the sad consequence of Mr. Williamson's rash and unauthorised act? The Abor country being outside the frontiers of India, should not the Government of India have received the sanction of Parliament before sending troops into it?

As regards the question of curtailing the cost of administration, Lord Curzon has opposed the proposed abolition of a few of the Imperial Inspectors-General and glibly said that there is nothing to be anxious about in the present difficulty in the finances of India, for it can be easily removed by increasing some import duties. But as His Lordship has not suggested on which articles import duties can be increased, his advice does not seem of much worth. We are, however, gratified that Lord Crewe is resolved on curtailing the cost of administration and has adopted a very proper line for doing so. A large number of officials no doubt secures a high degree of efficiency for a department, but a poor people suffering from want of money for preventive measures against plague and malaria and for the education of their children cannot afford to have a high degree of efficiency in all departments of their Government. As regards the proposal to reduce military expenditure, Lord Crewe has not yet formed any definite plan, so that it is feared that a long time will elapse before anything can be done in this direction. Any unnecessary waste of time in the matter will, however, be highly regrettable.

41. Referring to Mr. Montagu's reply to a recent question in the Commons about the means that the Government of India intend to adopt for finding funds for improvements in sanitation, education and so forth, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says:—

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

The reply is of course hopeful.

42. Referring to the question of a reduction of military expenditure in India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November says:—

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

Reduction of military expenditure in India. Lord Curzon has admitted that the Anglo-Russian agreement has greatly simplified the frontier difficulty in India and also that in India the work of five soldiers is now done by ten, and yet he would not reduce the Indian army, for there are the Afridis and the Afghans to provide against. It is a ridiculous argument. When the strength of the Indian army was increased, it was done on the ground of Russian activity on the frontiers of India. But now that this ground has been removed, a reduction of the enlarged army is objected to on the ground of the presence of Afridis and Kabulis. Of course, the present Government of India is not such a fool as to reduce the army to such a point of inefficiency as not to be able to protect India against Afridis and Kabulis.

When Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India he was eloquent on the supreme necessity and wisdom of depending on the man on the spot. Does he not feel



advanced now to raise his voice against the decision of the men on the spot, the present Government of India, on the question of a reduction of military expenditure? In fact, the real purpose of the opponents of the Government of India in this respect is not to provide against a handful of frontier Pathans but to maintain the position of India as the greatest military Power in Asia for the benefit of the British Empire without any cost to Great Britain.

The *Englishman* thinks that the contemplated reduction will consist in the disbanding of a few native regiments and the substitution of a few Indian officers for English officers. Such a reduction will be quite inadequate. About 25 years ago 10,000 English and 20,000 native soldiers were added to the Indian army for fear of an invasion by Russia. This entire addition or at least half of it should be dispensed with. It is not on racial but on economic grounds that we are in favour of a reduction of the English army in India. An English soldier costs as much as three native soldiers, so that greater economy will be secured by dismissing English soldiers rather than native soldiers.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

43. *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 11th November cordially agrees with the *Pioneer* in holding that there is no reason to suppose that 80 regiments of Native Cavalry and 130 battalions of Native Infantry express any constant relation to the military requirements of India. The fact that Indian troops have on different occasions been sent outside Indian limits to defend British interests is proof that a reduction in India's military forces is possible without danger. And besides, to quote the *Pioneer* again, "Now India has been relieved of her German Navy, by the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian convention four years ago, and as that agreement continues to stand the test of time under exceptionally difficult circumstances, it is a reasonable presumption that we may safely begin to take some advantage of the relief afforded us."

A reduction of Indian military forces.

At the same time, it would be a mistaken policy to dispense with the cheaper Indian soldier, retaining the expensive British soldiery at full strength. The best policy would be to raise Indian volunteer regiments and generally trust more to moral than to brute force for the safety of His Majesty's Indian dominions. Under such conditions, India may become a Power under Britain unconquerable by any other Power. But it is not possible for Government to follow such a policy in these troublous days.

PRATIKAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

44. That His Excellency Lord Hardinge, writes the *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 10th November, is an ideal ruler, is being gradually proved beyond doubt. The advice he has given to His Highness the Nizam on the occasion of his accession to the *gaddi* of Hyderabad should be read and followed by every Raja, Maharaja, Zamindar and ruler in India.

SULAKH SAMACHAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

45. The *Sulakh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes:—

The material condition of the masses appears, from recently published official reports, to have been very good last year. There was a bumper harvest, labour was in great demand and therefore well remunerated, the prices of food crops had come down to some extent, and industries too had made some progress, so that manufactured products too were somewhat cheaper. The Bengal Tenancy Act contributed its share towards making the lives of the Bengali masses easier, by preventing the old oppressions of the zamindar. Raiyats now enjoy and improve their holdings in full security of tenure. At the same time it is unfortunately true that the withholding of rent receipts and the levy of *adwabs* and other illegal exactions have by no means quite ceased yet. Government is, of course, actively trying to put down such practices, witness the cases of the *sauk* of the *Hetampur Raj* who was prosecuted and compelled to refund certain illegal exactions he had enforced from a Sonthal village *mandal*, and of the *mutarraridar* in Jamtara who has been severely punished for a similar offence. Orissa zamindars are specially prone to these practices and eight Chota Nagpur zamindars were accused of offences of this nature last year. In Manbham there is a special illegal impost named *mangan* exacted by zamindars for marriage of sons and daughters and *sradh* of father and mother, etc. Educated zamindars should actively bestir

Land Revenue Administration in Bengal.

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themselves to purge their order of these crimes if zamindars are to continue to be the leaders of the country.

Yet another factor operating to alleviate the conditions of life for the peasantry is the growth of co-operative credit societies. These institutions are making the cultivator independent of the tricks which the *malayan* occasionally plays on him. They are encouraging a habit of thrift among the population, and promoting a spirit of concord and good-feeling in village life which is of the highest potential value.

As with raiyats in general, so with *klas mahal* raiyats in particular. Their condition too last year was prosperous. Government made an increased outlay on education for them. The Magrahat drainage scheme now in progress has already done much good to the area affected and is expected to revolutionise the sanitary and agricultural conditions of the tracts concerned when it is completed. Plans are being prepared for drainage schemes for Jessore and Nadia. All these are proofs of the active interest Government takes in doing good to its people.

46. The *Dainik Jhandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says :—

A loyal Government servant was advanced by the North Western Provinces Government to Saiyad Inayet Hosain, a retired Deputy Collector of the United Provinces. Owing to his involved circumstances, out of this loan he has paid off Rs. 1,500 and the sum of Rs. 5,700 still remains due. The Government has, however, kindly excused the payment of this amount, in consideration of his unparalleled loyalty. This is just as it should be. The just and appreciative British Government is always ready to reward such loyal subjects as are ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their sovereign.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November would prefer to see

The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, C.S.I. confirmed as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal if Bengal is not to be reunited and made a Governorship and if a Civilian is to be Lieutenant-Governor at all.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

48. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November asks what is the reason for Mr. L. Palit's degradation from a District Judgeship to a Joint Magistrateship.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes that Manmatha Babu, Subdivisional Officer of Uluberia, is making habitual litigants contribute to the growth of the Coronation Durbar Fund by resorting to a stratagem and a clever contrivance. It is not a bad idea. Men who never in their long lives have given a handful of alms to a beggar have put themselves down in the subscription book for Rs. 2 or so.

NAYAK,  
Nov. 13th, 1911.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

50. Referring to the Press Act, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th and 27th October says that the Act has, in going to check the license of the newspapers, deprived them of their rightful privileges also. The papers never

ALPANCH,  
Oct. 20th and 27th, 1911.

found fault with the local authorities, but sometimes criticised the unlawful measures of the Government. The Press Act has taken away this liberty too. The result of all this is that the public, who used to take interest in such papers simply for their criticisms, have now lost all sympathy for them and consider them not worth their attention.

51. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 9th November does not approve of the condition on which the Muhammadans support the Educational Bill of Mr. Gokhale that no additional tax be levied for the purposes, and says that

SHIKSHA,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

India now is not now so ignorant as to reject the beneficent measures for fear of taxes.



## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

**HIV VADI,**  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

52. Referring to the prevalence of famine in Gujrat, the *Hivvadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November says:—Government should see that when all other parts of India will be filled with joy at the presence of Their Imperial Majesties the inhabitants of Gujrat do not weep in starvation.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**ALPANCH,**  
Oct. 20th and 27th, 1911

53. Referring to its service of the past twenty-seven years, its loyalty, its always being on the side of the Government and its good conduct, etc., the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th and 27th October regrets that it has not been invited to attend the Durbar at Delhi. The paper draws the attention of the Government of India to the omission, and requests that, considering its importance among the papers of Bengal and Bihar, the Viceroy would be pleased to invite the editor to the Durbar.

**NAYAK,**  
Nov. 7th, 1911.

54. We hear, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th November, that Sir Edward Baker stopped the invitation of the *Basumati* and *Sanjivani* newspapers to the Delhi Durbar on the advice of a Bengali Babu. The *Hivvadi* and the *Bangavasi* were saved the disgrace by the influence of a powerful friend. The *Basumati* has been interdicted on the ground that it is an extremist organ and the *Sanjivani* on the ground that its editor was deported. The *Nayak* never expected an invitation, because when Babu Panchkari Banerji had been invited to attend Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar he had excused himself from attendance on the ground of poverty. Such people are, therefore, base slanderers as say that the *Nayak* is an extremist paper. The *Nayak* was the first vernacular paper in Bengal to make a vigorous protest against the Muraripukur bomb affair and the Muzaffarpur outrage. In the Surat Congress affair also, the *Nayak* blamed Tilak's party. The *Nayak* does not belong to any political party. It is, in fact, always against the sort of political discussion which is carried on by the Babu politicians of the country. But then the *Nayak* finds fault with the administration of Sir Edward Baker, and criticises the acts of Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji, and consequently is in the bad books of many people. The *Basumati* also has, for the same reason, fallen into disgrace through the machinations of mean-minded people. The *Nayak* is not at all sorry for not having been invited to the Durbar. It is rather glad for being saved the trouble of attending the ceremony at Delhi with its extreme cold. Besides this, not being a guest of the Government, it will be able to write more freely about the Durbar than it could otherwise do. When the King-Emperor is coming to Calcutta it will not be deprived of the blessing of seeing His Imperial Majesty. It, therefore, thanks Sir Edward Baker for not having invited it to the Durbar at Delhi.

**SULABH SAMACHAR,**  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

55. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes:—We trust press representatives invited to the forthcoming Durbar will, following the precedent of the 1903 Durbar, present in common an address to the King-Emperor. It is desirable that the conductors of newspapers with their growing power and increasing efficacy as exponents of public opinion, should be allowed an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the King-Emperor.

**SATYA SANATATAN  
DHARMA,**  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

56. Referring to His Majesty's visit to Calcutta the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says:—The poor people's lot at their Majesties' visit to Calcutta. It would be a fine opportunity for the wealthy to view *tamashas*, but the poor have only knocks and pushes to their lot as the crowd is not likely to be inconsiderable.



57. Referring to the approaching Royal visit, the *Sanyasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th November writes as follows:—

SANTYASI,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

"The Royal visit and our prayer." In spite of all their sorrows and troubles the ever-loyal people of India will cordially and joyously welcome Their Imperial Majesties into their midst. Their festivity on the occasion is natural. We, therefore, request the authorities to see that no compulsion is brought to bear on them on the occasion and that the greater part of the subscriptions realised are devoted to permanent works of public utility in the names of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. If this is done the names of Their Imperial Majesties will be deeply engraven on the hearts of the Indians. The approaching Royal visit will afford Their Imperial Majesties and the Secretary of State for India the only opportunity for obtaining first hand information about the Indian people. But will they care to receive such information? Six years ago when Their Imperial Majesties came to India they were constantly surrounded by officials and even the Indian newspapers had no access to them. This time, again, it has been ordered that no address presented to them should contain any reference to complaints and grievances. It will be highly regrettable if on coming to India also Their Imperial Majesties and the Secretary of State for India depend on officials for all information about the Indians, instead of knowing their wants, grievances and aspirations directly from their leaders and from newspapers. If Their Imperial Majesties and the Secretary of State care to acquire such direct knowledge, they will know that the Indians are not seditious, but that only high aspirations have been awakened in their hearts, which it is the duty of the Government gradually to fulfil, and that it is unfair on the part of the Government to distrust the educated Indian community.

#### THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Will not His Imperial Majesty annul the partition of Bengal, which rankles in the hearts of Bengalis through all their joys and sufferings? The partition is the source of all the present unrest in the country. Some people try to defend the partition on the grounds that it has improved the colleges of Eastern Bengal and Assam and been advantageous to the Muhammadans of the province. But as a matter of fact the improvement of colleges is due to the new Regulations of the Calcutta University and not to the partition, and the special favour that is being shown to Mussulmans by the Government might as well be shown without the partition. In fact, the partition has in no way benefited Eastern Bengal.

#### REPRESSIVE LAWS.

The repressive laws that have been passed by the Government during the last few years have not, in reality, touched the real offenders against the State, but have checked the course of lawful political agitation in the country and spread a gloom over it. Will not His Majesty advise the Government to repeal these severe laws?

#### RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

There are many among political prisoners who are not really disaffected, but were punished for speeches or writings in which strong language had been used under temporary excitement. Will they not be released on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Durbar?

#### SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

In spite of 150 years of British rule, India is badly in need of education. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, which intends to remedy this state of things, has received support in the country. We hope that the Government will take the opportunity of the King-Emperor's visit to pass Mr. Gokhale's Bill and make education universal in the country.



ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

It will be a glorious day for England when she will grant the colonial form of self-government to India. No civilised country ought to keep a foreign people under permanent subjection. The ultimate aim of the British government of India should be to educate the Indians, so that they may one day govern India as the colonials have been governing the colonies. The King-Emperor's visit to India ought to mark the beginning of the epoch of the Government's gradually granting the Indians the privileges of a colonial form of government. Let the laws and regulations in the country be guided by this idea, let the work of building up a great Indian nation be begun, and let no special favour be shown to particular caste, religion or colour.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

58. *Against a recent statement by Capital about an impending modification of the partition of Bengal, the Ananda Basar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 9th November would not regard such a measure as a Coronation boon of impossible generosity, for nothing would be beyond the expectation of the Indian public on an occasion such as the next Delhi Durbar. It is to be hoped that His Imperial Majesty will not disappoint them.*

SANJIVANI.  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

59. *In the Behar Provincial Conference, writes the Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 9th November, Hindus and Muslims have, unitedly and under the presidency of a Muslim, resolved that the Council Regulations are unfair to Hindus and calculated to create ill-feeling between them and Muslims. They have also resolved that Behar should be separated from Bengal and formed into a new province with Orissa and Chota Nagpur. When popular leaders in Bengal made this proposal when Bengal was partitioned Lord Curzon ridiculed it as a selfish proposal. But now that Behar herself is seeking to be separate from Bengal, why not grant her prayer and unite all Bengali-speaking people in one province?*

NAYAK,  
Nov. 7th, 1911.

60. *The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 7th November supposes that some such administrative change as the formation of a North-Eastern Frontier Province will take place when the time will come for appointing a permanent Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in January next. Who can say how the partition of Bengal will be affected by such a change?*

DAINI CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 14th, 1911.

61. *The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 14th November considers it highly desirable that the King-Emperor's visit should be marked by the inauguration of a new system whereby all the higher service examinations, such as those for the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service, etc., will be held in India as well as in England. In this connection, the paper quotes the words of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who makes a similar demand. Such a boon will, in the opinion of the paper, be greatly acceptable to the Indians; and it will, moreover, promote loyal feelings among them in a considerable degree.*

MARWARI,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

62. *After dwelling on the economic reasons owing to which the Hindus have so much love and respect for cows, and emphasising that protection of cows is morally binding not on Hindus only but on Muhammadans and Christians alike, as all communities are equally benefited by the animal, the Marwari [Calcutta] of the 10th November appeals to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the English nation to seize the golden opportunity which the coming unprecedented Darbar would present, even at the risk of some loss, for proclaiming the stoppage of cow-slaughter in India, which would highly gratify the Hindu subjects who form the chief and the ancient inhabitants of the Indian Empire, and who would then ever pray for the permanence of the British rule in the country.*

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

63. *Mr. Jasawala's deputation to His Majesty with the prayer for stopping the slaughter of cows for providing beef to British soldiers in India may not bear any fruit, says the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 11th November, but his name will ever be remembered in the history of the country. If the King-Emperor*



and His Majesty's Ministers, however, be so pleased, they can do great good to India by granting the above prayer.

64. The *Manthan* [Paralia] of the 7th November suggests that the best way of locally commemorating the unique occasion of the next Delhi Durbar will to be establish a college at Paralia.

65. The news that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is going to be honoured with a C. I. E. leads the *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 9th November to ask if Babu Surendra Nath Baherji is to be left in the cold, even when he did not celebrate the Boycott day last year on getting a hint from Sir Edward Baker and has not supported the same in his paper ever since. Is this, then, not sufficient evidence of loyalty to entitle one to an honour?

66. The rumour that Babu Durgadas Lahiri and Dinesh Chandra Sen are to be honoured with the title of Rai Sahib at the time of the Delhi Durbar makes the *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 9th November to ask if a similar consideration will not be shown to one of those who are doing service to the cause of Hindi literature.

67. Referring to the ensuing Delhi Coronation Durbar, the *Pratibha* [Berhampore] of the 3rd November exhorts the inhabitants of Murshidabad not to miss this grand opportunity of displaying their well-known sense of loyalty. The paper further expresses its delight at the prospect of some nine or ten thousand beggars being fed, on the Coronation day, by Maharani Kasiswari Dasi wife of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar. It also notes with satisfaction the fact that Srimati Arnakali Debi, another Rani of Cossimbazar, and her daughter-in-law, Srimati Rani Sarojini Debi, have, for the purpose of treating to sweets and other light refreshments the school boys and college students of the locality, made over to the Committee the sum of two thousand rupees. The paper also refers to the munificence of the illustrious Raja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray Bahadur of Lalgola who has paid Rs. 7,000 for the construction, on the occasion of the Coronation, of a boarding-house attached to a school of Jungipore, and who had also paid Rs. 700 with a view to feeding, on the same occasion, the prisoners, the inmates of the lunatic asylum, and the patients of the charitable dispensary.

68. The *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 11th November points out that since Richard the Lion-hearted left England for the Crusades in the 12th century, no English monarch has left English shores. Impelled by a love of India, King George has broken this rule. His Majesty's love of India and sympathy with Indians must be boundless, else the impossible would not be possible. May all good be the lot of this Emperor who loves his people.

69. All India, writes the *Ratanak* [Arañsol] of the 11th November, is now busy preparing for the welcome of His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V, who can say in the language of the *Ramayana*, "my earth extends to all the regions on which the sun shines." He is coming to sit on the throne where sat King Prithvi, the last Hindu monarch of Aryyavarta, and Emperors Akbar and Aurangzeb. India is charmed with the good qualities possessed by His Imperial Majesty. May God be satisfied with us for our heartfelt loyalty to our sovereign. May the prosperity of our sovereign cause the fulfilment of our desires and give us peace. May God grant him long life. God bless His Imperial Majesty.

70. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th November alludes with delight to the illumination that will take place at Delhi on the 12th December on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in the historic city. It then points out that this would be an occasion altogether unprecedented ever since India came directly under the British Crown, for never before has the Coronation ceremony of a British sovereign been celebrated in the land itself. Accordingly, the paper is of opinion that not only Delhi, but every city and village, and every nook and corner of the country should be illuminated on that auspicious night of the 12th December.

HANDWICK,  
Nov. 7th, 1911.

DAYAL  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

HINDUSTAN,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

PRATIBHA,  
Nov. 3rd, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

RATANAK,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.



THE HINDU BANGALAYAN,  
Nov. 19th, 1911.

71. The *Hindu Bangalayan* [Calcutta] of the 13th November hopes that the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury to have daily prayers for the King Emperor's welfare during his stay in India will be followed in this country also.

THE HINDU BANGALAYAN,  
Nov. 19th, 1911.

72. In connection with the forthcoming Royal visit, the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes:—

The fact that, humble as we are, we engage in political controversy and criticise officials, renders us objects of suspicion to the police and the governing body. That is why no Indian or Bengali has been invited to the Delhi Durbar this time as editor or politician or speaker or leader. We are, therefore, to have no opportunity of rendering worship to Their Imperial Majesties in the manner which will be satisfactory to us. According to Oriental ideas the Emperor should be perfectly accessible to the humblest of his subjects. Why should not that old system be adopted at the Delhi Durbar? The depth of loyalty which prompts us to make this suggestion would not perhaps be understood by Englishmen. All things considered, therefore, it would be better for humble folk to keep away from the Durbar and the attendant tamashas. If they make an attempt to get a sight of His Imperial Majesty's person, they are likely to be harassed by policemen and treated with contempt by English officials, and so the only thing they have to boast of, viz., their self-respect, would be hurt. Let them not be reminded that they are poor and despised and a conquered people. Let them silently send forth prayers for the King Emperor's welfare from their hearts in the privacy of their homes and content themselves with getting an idea of the Royal progress from public streets, from bioscope exhibitions and from newspaper accounts.

ALPANA,  
Oct. 20th & 27th, 1911.

73. The *Alpana* [Bankipore] of the 20th and 27th October finds fault with the present high and liberal education, histories of India (written for the use of schools), and the National Congress as being agents which have caused the present difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. In the opinion of the paper, such difference was not to be found thirty years before. The Muhammadans remaining aloof from the National Congress, then not joining the anarchists of Bengal, and the establishment of Gourakhini Sabhas are widening the gulf of difference between the two nations. It then alludes to the hostile tone of some of the papers, which serve to keep the enmity between these two communities and the different sects of each of them alive. The Press Act, however, came to check these evils at the right moment, but with many guilty some innocents had to suffer. The Hindu and Moslem Press can do something to bring about friendly feelings between the contending parties if they regulate their present tone and keep that aim before them in what they write. The paper also regrets to find that "the Unity Conference," of which Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Aga Khan are secretaries, has not met a second time since its foundation, and also says that while in the census of 1901 Urdu was returned as the common vernacular of India it has been replaced by Hindi in the last census, and the Government has also accepted it. The result is that efforts are being made to oust Urdu for the benefit of Hindi. In another word, it is humiliating the Muhammadans and wiping off their name from the country. It is an attempt to make them slaves. What else can be the object of Mr. Gokhale's Bill for making education free in the country?

It was a fond idea of Sir Syed Ahmed to establish a Moslem University which Sir Aga Khan wanted to give a shape to. Had there been unity between the two nations, the Hindus would have allowed the Muhammadans to establish their University, but they showed their rivalry by a scheme of their own. The paper denies the charge of promoting ill-will between the two people, but admits that on the eve of the Bakr-id festival it has often expressed fear for the safety of the Muslims. The paper justifies its opinion that Muhammadans should not have subscribed for the Hindu University and the Hindus for the university of the Muhammadans, as has been the case in Behar, on the ground that the course adopted has deprived both the universities of their national character.



74. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 10th November highly commends Raja Sashinkharaswar's proposal to send a corps of Hindu youths for of Hindu youths to Turkey for nursing Turks wounded in the Turko-Italian war and hopes that all Hindus will co-operate with the Raja in carrying out the proposal.

75. The *Dharm* [Bankipur] of the 11th November advises the Muhammadans of India to observe neutrality in connection with the Italo-Turkish war, as directed by the Government, and to scrupulously avoid doing anything rash, being moved by their sympathy for Turkey.

So long as no holy places, such as Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem, are attacked, the Muhammadans or their Caliph cannot, under the injunctions of the Koran, declare jihad or a holy war. So it is the business of the Turkish subjects alone to defend Tripoli or other places of the Ottoman Empire, and the threat of the Muhammadans of other countries to make a common cause with the Turks in the name of religion, as hinted at by Mr. Amir Ali, is improper, not only politically, but from a religious point of view too.

76. The *Kalyani* [Magara] of the 1st November defends the rakhi-tying ceremony against the strictures passed by the *Trisul* newspaper on the ground of its being a ceremony that finds no sanction in the Hindu religious books. The paper is of opinion that a ceremony originating in a political agitation must have an Occidental tinge and is not to be condemned on that account.

77. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 8th November writes that some people have a way of blaming the English Government and the English people for the poverty, the party-feeling and all the other ills from which the Indian people now suffer. That is unjust. All these evils have sprung out of the fact that we have abandoned the ways of our forefathers, given up our religion and disobeyed the orthodox social ordinances. And certainly the English never asked us to cease to be Hindus and Moslems and to get Anglicised. The English trader never took us by the hand and asked us to purchase English-made things. The English never made any of us Christians by force, or interfered with our social and religious ways. Why, then, blame the English? It is the people of India themselves who are to blame.

78. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 12th November does not believe in the possibility of genuine friendship between black and white. The ideals of the two are too widely divergent, and besides, as a conquering race, the white man in India is always prone to despise the conquered black, who on his part feels that, except for the accident of his inferior political status, he is fully the peer of the white man. A recent case will illustrate this point. Three young men of Barisal on Durga Puja day last plucked flowers from the garden of a local European zemindar, Brown by name. They were prosecuted by Mr. Brown for theft in spite of the entreaties of many respectable Barisal citizens to let them go. No Oriental thinks it a crime to pluck flowers for worship from anybody's garden. But in Mr. Brown's eyes it was an act of theft, and his pride as one of the conquering race made him turn a deaf ear to the requests of many eminent Indian citizens of Barisal.

That is why we say real friendship between the two races is impossible. All that can be secured is to keep up good-feeling as much as possible by a rigid adherence to good manners.

79. The *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 11th November hopes that Mr. Duke, as President of the next St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta, will exercise a restraining influence and prevent any abuse of Bengalis being indulged in on the occasion, as in some previous years.

80. Noticing the prospects of Ireland obtaining Home Rule in the very near future, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th November writes:—

Will the Christians ever show this liberality to India? We have hopes that, if we do away with the Congress and similar

HINDU, Nov. 10th, 1911.

SHAR HANDEV, Nov. 11th, 1911.

KALYANI, Nov. 1st, 1911.

NAYAT, Nov. 8th, 1911.

NAYAT, Nov. 12th, 1911.

BASUMATI, Nov. 11th, 1911.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Nov. 9th, 1911.



shame, abandon mendicancy and stand on our own legs, we can obtain all (we want). One who does not beg gets pearls, while a beggar is refused even alms.

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 9th, 1911.

81. Referring to the approaching session of the Indian National Congress, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says that during the last few years a number of misguided men have tried to benefit the country by unfair and criminal means. They do not know that a country cannot prosper by sinful acts. Government also has, on its side, passed severely repressive measures to deal with the situation. The country at one time seemed to be pulsating with a new life and vigour, but now it is all full of lethargy, despair and lifelessness. Is it now time to quarrel over the ideal of the future?

Will the Congress of 1911 manifest such zeal and energy as were manifested in the Congress of 1906?

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

82. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th November regrets that good sense did not prevail in the Reception Committee of the coming Calcutta Congress, and it could not see its way to elect Mr. Gandhi as the President and thus give life and vigour to the Convention Congress and take a forward step in sinking the differences in order to bring all parties to a mutual understanding.

The Congress this year meets at a time, says the paper, when Their Imperial Majesties, the Secretary of State, as well as many important personages of England will be here, and from the proceedings of the Congress they will be able to measure the depth of wisdom of the well-educated, proud politicians who, though working for the good of the country, do not realize as to wherein lies the real good.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

83. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 10th November has an article entitled the "Stray Thoughts of Chintaram," the purport of which is to ridicule the average Bengali vernacular journalist as a worthless, do nothing rustic whose sole stock-in-trade consists in an assumed orthodoxy and an unreasoning hatred of things Western. Let him but paint pre-British India in impossible rose-coloured hues and at the same time ascribe all her present woes, without exception, to the British connection and he is certain to make his paper a commercial success.

PRATIKAR,  
Nov. 3rd, 1911.

84. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 3rd November refers to the liberality of Raja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray Bahadur of Lalgola who has spent Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a students' boarding-house and Rs. 3,000 for the distribution of warm clothing among the poor. And the paper prays that the title of Maharaja may be conferred upon him on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation at Delhi. It also prays that the title of Rani may be bestowed on Srimati Arnakali Debi of Cossimbazar who, in its opinion, is eminently worthy of that honour, having spent upwards of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of the Berhampore Jubilee Tol, and having done divers other acts of charity.

SAMAY,  
Nov. 10th, 1911.

85. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th November refers to the announcement of the *Indian Daily News* that the report of the appointment of Mr. V. Panduranga, Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry, as Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, is not founded on fact, and expresses deep regret that such a welcome news should prove untrue.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

86. In a story relating to the Assam emigration which is being published in the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur], the writer has the following in the issue of the 11th November:—

"I can say without any hesitation that suppression of truth and deceit are always an important factor in the emigration trade; otherwise there can hardly be found any man foolish enough to throw himself into fire willingly and unnecessarily."

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

87. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November has nothing but strong and indignant condemnation for the demand lately made by the *Biharees* for separate hostels in Calcutta for Behari students. This demand is

A separate hostel for Bihari students in Calcutta.



merely a variant of the selfish policy of "Bihari for Biharis" and its iniquity would be palpable to Biharis if the Bengalis were to-morrow to insist on dismissing all Bihari durwans, coachmen, sycees, etc., to their homes. The Bengalis have fallen on evil days indeed. Their home-land is to be invaded by Biharis, Uriyas and Assamese, but they themselves are to be denied all access to those provinces.

88. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th November cannot regard as at all rapid the rate, viz., 7 per cent. per annum, of increase in the Indian population disclosed by the recently published census figures. And for British India the rate stands at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which is certainly not at all hopeful.

*BASUMATI*,  
Nov. 11th, 1911.

89. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 13th November publishes a likeness of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and underneath occur the following lines:—

*NAYAT*  
Nov. 13th, 1911.

"China is gaining her liberties, cutting off her pig-tail, asserting herself and giving up the opium she liked so much. You people remain sitting (idly) and look up there at Dr. Sun Yat San, the saviour (of his country).

#### URIYA PAPERS.

90. Referring in particular to the two cases in Hazaribagh and Purnea in which complainants were convicted under section 211, Indian Penal Code, of bringing false charges against the police and were sentenced to three and one month's rigorous imprisonment, respectively, and to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council's opinion that the sentences imposed were decidedly inadequate; and referring in general to the observations contained in the last part of paragraph 10 of the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1910, calling upon the Magistrates sternly to repress false and frivolous charges against the police, the *Uttaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th November observes that such remarks are calculated to dissuade the people from seeking remedy in cases of police oppression in the mufassal, of which one out of ten can hardly reach the ears of the authorities. The writer also concludes the article with the following remarks:—

*UTTALDIPIKA*,  
Nov. 4th, 1911.

"The King (ruler) is the protector of the weak. The police, armed as they are with powers from Government, are strong. If they commit any oppression on the weak subject, is it not proper to devise an easy means of bringing that oppression to the notice of the authorities?"

BIDHU BHUSHAN MUKHERJI,

*Offg. Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI 'TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

*The 18th November 1911.*



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**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 18th November 1911.**

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III. - *Amphispiza bilineata* (Aud.)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

RECEIVED THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
JAN 10 1945

1. The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 1st day of January, 1900, at the City of New York, New York.

GROUP SCHOOL IS GRATEFUL



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parashad, Kayastha, pleader, age 63.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 46, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 29 years.	2,000



LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH LITERATURE RECEIVED AND PAID WITH  
BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For the year ending January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication	Where Published	Author	Name of Native Owner	Approximate Value
1	"Indian Home" (Book)	Columbia	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	2.00
2	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Mammoth (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
3	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
4	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
5	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
6	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
7	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
8	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
9	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
10	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
11	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
12	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
13	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
14	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
15	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
16	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
17	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
18	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
19	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00
20	"The Herald" (Book)	Patna	...	Redd (Native Owner) age 45, Dakota	1.00



## I.—Foreign Politics.

1370. The *Red Herald* remarks that Moslem meetings denouncing Italy,

Moslems and the Turko-Italian War. and expressing sympathy with Turkey seems to have taken epidemic form all over India. One is not a little surprised to see such men joining these meetings whom one had so long thought sensible. Angry speeches and war of words from a safe distance! Questions of international politics have been treated as if they were good as some Moslem appointments under the British Administration in India. Can there be a more ridiculous situation imaginable? Would it not be far better to do substantial work silently by subscribing heavily to the Red Crescent Society instead?

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1371. Commenting on Mr. Blackwood's administration of Mymensingh,

Mr. Blackwood's administration of Mymensingh.

the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that Mr. Blackwood has done much to earn the gratitude of the people. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Clarke, who saw spectres of sedition everywhere, and who created much discontent and difficulty by posting punitive police forces at Jamalpur, Sherpur, and other places, Mr. Blackwood, on assuming charge of the district, withdrew these punitive forces. Then again after the murder of Raj Kumar Roy, there was a proposal of saddling Mymensingh with a punitive police force, but through the strong protest of Mr. Blackwood, this was avoided, and the citizens escaped a dire calamity. The journal concludes by remarking that if there were many Blackwoods among the officials, there would be no difficulty in the matter of administration.

1372. Whilst commenting on the Police in Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar*

Bengal Police, Special Department.

*Patrika* says that it is undeniable that large sums of public money are being swallowed up by the newly-constituted Special Department for the suppression and prevention of anarchical crime. Of the various methods adopted—more or less objectionable to the people themselves, and regarded by them as futile and innocuous,—the almost unrestricted employment of spies and informers is one. The question now is—what earthly benefit, unless it were positive mischief, do the authorities derive from such reports, involving as they do a considerable outlay, which may and should well be utilised for far better purposes? It is a question of grave importance to both the rulers and the ruled and should attract the notice of the responsible authorities.

1373. A writer to the *Bengalee*, signing himself K. K. Das Gupta, draws attention to the inconvenience experienced by

Alleged police espionage.

one Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra. This unfortunate individual is for ever being watched. C. I. D. officers are continually keeping a watch on his house, No. 6, College Square, and peeping into the carriages which emerge from his house, regardless of the fact that ladies are the occupants.

The writer deems this sort of harassment simply unbearable, and asks if the police are not satisfied with the unjust punishment of a deportation which was inflicted upon him.

1374. In contrasting the English and Indian Police, the *Bengalee* says

A recent police case.

that the policeman in England is courteous and well behaved, whereas his compeer in India is just the reverse. For instance the journal quotes the recent case of the actor, Banku Behary Roy, who was arrested by a Sergeant of the Calcutta Police for carrying two swords in a public street at Burrha Bazar. When, however, Mr. Swinhoe the Magistrate, refused to proceed against the man under the Arms Act, the Court Inspector invoked the aid of the Police Commissioner's circular prohibiting the carrying of sticks in public streets. The editor

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
11th Nov. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
11th Nov. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
9th Nov. 1911.

BENGALUR,  
9th Nov. 1911

BENGALUR,  
9th Nov. 1911

BENGALUR,  
14th Nov. 1911.



concludes by saying that he wonders if Mr. Halliday had even the remotest notion that his circular would be put to such use.

BENGALUR,  
19th Nov. 1911.

1375. The *Bengales* says that another case of outrage is reported from Bachiara Railway Station, Punjab, the facts of which briefly are as follows:—A man with his daughter arrived at the railway station and tried to purchase tickets, but on account of a rush he had to wait till the evening, during which period two policemen tried to separate them but could not succeed. In the evening one of these two men, then on duty, told the father to purchase the tickets as they were available then. While the man was away, the other constable took the girl to another place where she was ravished by both the policemen. As the father could not purchase the tickets, he returned to find his daughter missing. He searched for her and caught one of the constables in the act of assaulting the girl. A report was made to the Station Master who wired for the Sub-Inspector of Police, Jaranwalla, who is now investigating the case.

(d)—Education.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
15th Nov. 1911.

1376. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that question of the Hindu University, and, for the matter of that, of the Muhammadan University, has been so far discussed from every point of view. The schemes for the two universities have been pushed vigorously apace. Money has poured in from all quarters in aid of both, and both seem to be on the eve of establishment, so that it does not seem likely that they will not come into being in a very short time. But it is absolutely necessary that in their inauguration and upkeep, careful steps should be taken by the responsible authorities to soften, rather than accentuate, social and religious ill-feeling. India, as it stands, is divided quite enough, and it would be a mistake if Universities were established that may tend to promote strife and create divisions, when the best minds in India are occupied in diminishing the causes at work in separating one class from another. Education on the most liberal grounds is no doubt what these universities will afford those trained in them, but whether those, deriving the many advantages which these universities will give them, will be able to overcome old religious and social prejudices, is not what any one can foresee at the present moment.

(h)—General.

TELEGRAPH,  
11th Nov. 1911.

1377. The despatching of British troops to the Abor land, with a view to avenging the murders of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson, meets with the disapproval of the *Telegraph*.

The *Journal* quite agrees that when a Government officer in the execution of his duty is foully murdered, it is incumbent on the Government to avenge his death, but in the case of the above-mentioned unfortunates, the case was absolutely different. They crossed the British frontiers into another land without the order and sanction of the Government; thus, the two unfortunate Englishmen had none but themselves to thank for the untimely death they met.

BENGALUR,  
19th Nov. 1911.

1378. The *Bengales* reports that a Resolution in the latest issue of the *Gazette of India*, notifies certain changes which have been made in the rules governing the recruitment of Secretariat assistants, etc., for the Government of India offices. The main conditions in the rules for the first division shall be that in the case of Europeans, the candidate must ordinarily have passed the Oxford or Cambridge Senior, Local or the High School Examination or Matriculation Examination of a University, or such other examinations, not inferior to these, as may from time to time be notified by the Governor-General in Council, and, in the case of Indians, that the candidate must ordinarily have a University degree. Why this distinction in



the matter of qualifications between the European and the Indian candidate? Under the Proclamation, race is to be neither a qualification nor a disqualification for appointment to the public services. The journal asks if this is not making race both a qualification and a disqualification? If a higher qualification is insisted upon in the case of the Indian candidate than what is thought necessary in the case of the European, does not the rule practically amount to a declaration that the fact that a candidate is a European is to be treated as a part of his qualification? The editor is decidedly of opinion that it is a false step which the Government are going to take, and sincerely hopes that no distinction of any kind will be made between one class of candidates and another, and that the same qualification will be insisted upon in both cases.

INDIAN NATION,  
12th Nov. 1911.

Abolition of the Archaeological Department.

1379. The *Indian Nation* says that the recent question of the abolition of the Archaeological Department has really raised a loud protest from all quarters, both in India and England. The long, and indeed eloquent letter of Lord Curzon, protesting against the abolition of the Archaeological Department appears to have set the ball rolling and thus produced a unanimous feeling of solicitude and anxiety for its retention. The Indian Government, carried away by the idea of economy, proposed to abolish this Department organised by Lord Curzon at a yearly cost of a lakh of rupees. The total expenditure of this Department comes up to the value of about 5 lakhs of rupees per annum. It is sometimes necessary to curtail an expenditure, but on no account is it expedient to ride rough-shod over this item which is necessary to preserve the existence of antiquities. Indeed, ancient monuments and old relics are much valued, nay deified, by scholars who are making them the object of their special studies.

The Provincial and Imperial administrations.

REIS AND RAYET,  
11th Nov. 1911.

1380. The *Reis and Rayet* expresses great pleasure in observing that the Government of India has at last come forward to take up in earnest the question of unnecessary expenditure, both in its Provincial and Imperial administrations. The time seems to have come when the importance and the necessity of such curtailment of expenditure must be felt by the rulers, and far more, the question of maintaining a costly administration should be seriously thought of by every conscientious administrator and sincere well-wisher of India. If the question is approached with a singleness of aim, and if an honest attempt is made to give the subject the consideration it deserves, ways and means may not be found wanting to gain the desired object. That Indian money should, to a great extent, be utilized to the best advantage for the benefit of the Indians, is admitted on all hands; as especially for the betterment of the conditions of the ignorant masses, both as regards their education and sanitation, as for the general development of the resources of the country and for other important reforms which it stands in urgent need of. The Government of Lord Hardinge will deserve well of the people, if the policy of retrenchment adopted is carried out, and the savings effected thereby are turned into account on their behalf.

BENGALURU,  
9th Nov. 1911.

1381. The *Bengales* makes the following remarks in recommendation of a United Congress in Bengal:—"Bengal cannot stand aloof from the public life of India, towards the up-building of which it has made such a notable contribution. We need to help the rest of India and to receive in our turn their moral support in our struggles and our difficulties. We cannot forget the debt we owe to our countrymen in other parts of India in the deep sympathy and the moral support which we have received from them—and which we are confident we shall continue to receive—in the great national struggle for the modification of the partition. The spirit of compromise must prevail, and we trust that it will so dominate our counsels that to Bengal will belong the honour—the unique honour of reuniting the broken ranks of the Congress Army. Let us aspire to this great distinction which, when achieved, will be a real crown of glory."

INDIAN MIRROR ON  
11th Nov. 1911.

The Gaya Session of the Bihar Provincial Conference.

1382. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that the Gaya Session of the Bihar Provincial Conference has propounded a grave problem—a territorial redistribution, with a view to raising Bihar to the status of a separate province. The journal attributes the success of this Conference to the personality and the



efforts of the gentlemen who composed the Reception Committee, and says that among them, Babu Nand Kishore Lal deserves special attention.

CONRAD,  
11th Nov. 1911.

1383. In reporting that a memorial has been submitted to His Majesty the King-Emperor, praying that cow-killing be stopped in India, the *Comrade* fails to see why the cow should have been selected by the memorialists as their only term of reference, while explaining the causes of the growing agricultural impoverishment of the land. In this connection, the journal says that those who wish to have a glimpse of the real "sentiments" behind this cow-killing agitation, should try to get a copy of a picture prepared in Bombay, which is now being distributed broadcast in every part of the country. It is a representation of the cow meekly standing with its head turned aside, while a huge inhuman monster, a *Malech*, sword in hand, is rushing forth to kill the animal. A Brahman (*sic*) with a look of mingled wrath and horror is standing with upraised arms in front of the cow to ward off the blow of the monster. There are several other representations of gods and goddesses and common men drawn in symbolical configuration across the body of the cow, with appropriate writings and texts to explain their significance. Among them is a text from the *Koran* written in *Devanagari* characters and placed underneath the hinder feet of the cow. A mere glance at this picture unmasks the real spirit in which the anti-cow-killing agitation has been conceived. The monster, representing the beef-eating population of the country, is the measure of the spirit in which the sufferance of this class of the people is sought to suppress the slaughter of cows. The use of the text from the *Koran* in the manner in which it has been done will be resented by the Mussalmans, who would feel it an outrage on their religious instincts to see the Word of God placed underneath the foot of a beast. The journal says that it has no quarrel with the Hindus, to whom the cow is sacred, if they want to stop the slaughter of it. But their methods of gaining this object are decidedly offensive and unfortunate. If these methods are persisted, one has every reason to fear that the cows will be slaughtered in greater numbers than usual, and the religious and racial bitterness will unhappily grow rather than diminish. The editor feels sure that no sensible Hindu can for a moment expect the State to interfere and prohibit the slaughter of cows.

NOTWAVE KALCHAI  
11th Nov. 1911

NOTWAVE KALCHAI  
11th Nov. 1911

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
9th Nov. 1911.

1384. Writing on the partition of Bengal, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the partition as it is, is to the advantage of Behar, but every right-minded Behari ought to condemn it in almost as strong terms as the Bengalis, for the partition that has been effected is based on no ethnological or historical or scientific grounds, but on mere mischievous perversity to spite the Bengalis by dividing them and destroying their solidarity, and has now been disavowed by its authors, Lord Curzon and Middleton. It is said that his Majesty the King-Emperor will signalise his visit to his country by the granting of some boon to the people. If one of the boons takes the shape of a re-arrangement of the partition so as to put all the Bengali-speaking people under one Government and constitute a separate Government consisting of Behar and permanently-settled districts of the United Provinces, it will be highly appreciated by all the parties concerned, and be the best possible solution of one of the most thorny problems of the present day, and bring peace and contentment all round.

REIS AND RAYTER,  
13th Nov. 1911.

1385. Commenting on the idea which is abroad that negotiations may take place between France and Great Britain concerning the handing over of French possessions in India to Britain in return for concessions elsewhere, the *Reis and Rayter* says that it is more than probable that the Indian citizens of French India will stoutly oppose the cession of the territory, as it would involve, on their part, the loss of the vote for the French Chamber. It is a privilege they are legitimately proud of, and the more so in that it contrasts very "grotesquely" to what their fellow-countrymen enjoy in British India. Of course, when India is accorded the privilege of returning representatives to the House of Commons, the contrast will have ceased to exist. But will the French people willingly let die the living monuments of Lally and Dupleix? If the French retire, will the Portuguese remain in India?

REIS AND RAYTER,  
13th Nov. 1911



1386. Writing on the same subject, the *Telegraph* wonders if Frenchmen—  
 French possessions in India regarded as the most effusive, demonstrative and  
 sentimental people in the world—have grown so  
 unsentimental as to acquiesce in this proposal for abandoning a position which  
 gives them nothing but glory and prestige in the eyes of Europe. The journal  
 says that it can hardly bring itself to believe in such an improbability.  
 Then, again, the French Government cannot transfer any French subjects to  
 other Governments without the approval of the latter. If this be true, then the  
 Republic may take it for granted that its Indian subjects would not like the  
 change; and that as much on sentimental as on material grounds. For these  
 reasons, the editor says that he is not very sanguine of witnessing any  
 fulfilment of the proposal mooted by Renter.

TELEGRAPH,  
 11th Nov. 1911.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

1387. In view of the notification in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor-  
 General in Council will consider the question of  
 Amendment of certain rules of the Cantonment Code  
 relating to the grants of sites for and extension of  
 buildings in Cantonment areas on or after the 4th December next, the  
*Telegraph* respectfully invites the attention of the Supreme Government to the  
 necessity and undoubted desirability of amending section 211 of the Code,  
 which empowers the Cantonment authorities to expel one who chances to incur  
 their displeasure at 48 hours notice.

TELEGRAPH  
 11th Nov. 1911.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1388. Referring to the rumour that it is in contemplation to grant a  
 month's salary to all Government servants, both  
 official and non-official, in receipt of Rs. 100 and  
 under, a writer to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that this would indeed be a  
 nice way of allowing everybody to participate in the celebrations of their  
 Majesties' Coronation, and hopes that the scheme has developed.

AMRITA BAZAR  
 PATRIKA,  
 10th Nov. 1911.

1389. A writer to the *Bengalee* complains of the amount of hardships to  
 which the poor clerks under the Accounts Depart-  
 ment of the Port Commissioner's office are subjected,  
 owing to the over-zealousness with which the cases of casual leave are  
 dealt. In all the Government and even the mercantile firms, casual leave is  
 allowed freely to clerks whenever they are in need of them, but in the Accounts  
 Department of the Port Commissioners, the fate of the clerks is doomed, as  
 cases, even of urgent necessity, are rejected without any consideration or  
 justification.

BENGALIE,  
 15th Nov. 1911.

1390. On this subject the *Indian Nation* writes as follows:—"Kaikhushru  
 J. Tarachand, Honorary Correspondent of the  
 Experiments on animals in India. British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, has  
 submitted a memorial to the Earl of Crewe, which deserves the atten-  
 tion of all, in the course of which he says: "England has always  
 distinguished herself by the care which she has bestowed not only  
 upon the physical conditions but upon the spiritual welfare and com-  
 fort of her subject people. She has, indeed, gone so far as to allow  
 certain religious ceremonials, which have often shocked and revolted her  
 own people, rather than interfere with the religious feelings of her subjects.  
 By establishing in India the system of experimentation on animals, England  
 has, in this one instance, revoked her former policy; and it is only because so  
 large a mass of our people are ignorant of the fact that animals are used in the  
 production of the disease-products with which they are asked to allow them-  
 selves to be inoculated, that so far there has been no general rising against  
 what they would—if they knew it—hold to be a great iniquity. It was a  
 matter connected with animals—with the respect and reverence for life which  
 we feel so much more strongly than Europeans—that produced the Indian  
 Mutiny. The deeds done at the Pasteur Institutes would be infinitely more  
 revolting to the Indian mind than the mere greasing of cartridges with the fat

INDIAN NATION,  
 13th Nov. 1911.



BEHAR HERALD,  
11th Nov. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Nov. 1911.

of the cow and the swine. We regard animals as our fellow-creatures, possessed of certain rights and not to be used as material for experiment as if they had no individuality."

1391. Discussing the action of the Bombay Corporation in passing a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to make revaccination compulsory, and the letter which the National Anti-Vaccination League addressed to the Governor-in-Council, the *Behar Herald* says that much has often been said for and against vaccination and revaccination. But the question is still an unsettled one and not free from doubt in view of the fact that eminent authorities are ranged on either sides. When no amount of certainty can be reasonably claimed in favour of vaccination, how can revaccination guarantee the same immunity which vaccination is designed to ensure. It cannot be gainsaid that sanitation goes a great way to be counted a prophylactic of the disease no less than vaccination, and its neglect aids the prevalence of the disease.

1392. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* reports that a public meeting, under the presidentship of Maulvi Linkat Husain, was held on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, at Beadon Square. At the request of the Maulvi, Babu Asesh Kumar Banerji addressed the assembly and said that Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, to whom a public reception was intended to be given on this occasion, was unable to attend, owing to the fact that he had been warned against joining in anything political. Then amidst loud cheers of "*Bande Mataram*," Maulvi Linkat Husain rose and urged his hearers to become *swadeshi* at heart, *swadeshi* in principle and *swadeshi* in practice. He concluded by saying that he intended submitting a memorial to the Viceroy asking permission to reproduce the scenes of the *Rakhi* day before the King-Emperor during His Majesty's visit to Calcutta.

H. C. HUNT,

Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 18th November 1911.